

Born in Hagåtña on November 16, 1923, Mayor Santos grew up in the village of Mongmong. He graduated from George Washington High School shortly after the end of the Second World War and commenced government service with the Records and Account Office. He was later employed by the Department of Land Management for sixteen years prior to his election as Mayor.

After the end of his tenure as mayor in 1972, Mayor Santos worked in the private sector, initially for Ricky's Auto Company and later, in 1973, for Citibank. Although he retired in 1984, he has been active in the area of agriculture and is known for imparting his knowledge of the traditional ways of farming and raising livestock. He remains a valued member of the community and has always been willing to contribute towards the benefit of the village of Mangilao.

The Honorable Nicolas Duenas Francisco was born in the village of Mangilao on September 12, 1945—the son of Joaquin Cabrera Francisco and Angustia Tenorio Duenas. Popularly known as "Nick," Mayor Francisco attended Price Elementary and San Vicente Middle School and graduated in 1964 from Tumon High School now known as John F. Kennedy High School. Prior to enlisting in the United States Army in 1966, he worked as an apprentice at an air engineering company, as a community worker for the Department of Public Health and Social Services, and as a youth counselor in the Juvenile Justice Division of the Superior Court of Guam. Nick served during the Vietnam War. In recognition of his valor and distinguished service, he was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

In 1972, he successfully ran for Mayor of Mangilao. He went on to win re-elections for three consecutive terms. As mayor, he was able to secure over 2 million dollar's worth of capital improvement projects for his village. His many accomplishments include the construction of a baseball field, the establishment of the Mangilao Senior Citizens' Center, the completion of over fifty paved roadways, and the naming of over 200 streets within the village of Mangilao.

He served as mayor until 1987 when he was appointed Deputy Director of Civil Defense/Guam Emergency Services Office by then Governor Joseph F. Ada. In addition to his continued involvement with the Guam Babe Ruth Baseball League and the Kiwanis Club, he continues to provide service to the community to this day as a Legislative Aide to the Honorable Mark Forbes, member of the L'Lihselaturan Guahan.

The current mayor of Mangilao, the Honorable Nonito C. Blas was born in Hagåtña. Known to many as "Nito," Mayor Blas attended Asan and Agana Elementary School before graduating from George Washington High School in 1957. He went on to enlist in the United States Navy. He served for 24 years and retired in 1980 at the rank of chief yeoman.

Upon his retirement from the Navy, Nito returned to Guam and worked as an alternative sentencing officer for the Superior Court of Guam. In 1988, he was appointed by then Governor Ada to serve in the vacated Mangilao mayor seat. In 1989, Nito was elect-

ed to the position which he has held for the past eleven years.

Upon taking office, Mayor Blas continued his predecessor's commitment to capital improvement projects. His efforts have resulted in the repair and installation of guardrails along village roads, installation of street signs, flood control projects, sewer improvement projects, hazard elimination projects and the construction of community and recreational facilities.

A member of several local civil organizations, Mayor Blas has been a very active member of the community. He has made substantial contributions towards the enhancement of youth activities and senior citizens programs in the village of Mangilao. As with his predecessors, Mayor Blas should be commended for his outstanding job in fostering the growth and successfully handling the rapid population expansion and ethnic diversity of Guam's cultural and population centers.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the mayorship of the village of Mangilao, I congratulate the residents of this marvelous community and commend the remarkable mayors who, for the past fifty years, have labored, led and contributed to the growth and development of the village of Mangilao.

HONORING A MEMBER OF THE AD 100, TOM ALLARDYCE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize one of Architectural Digest's top one hundred interior designers and architects for the year of 2000. The AD 100 is an international guide profiling outstanding and talented designers and architects from around the world. Architectural Digest publishes this list one every five years. The gifted designer being honored is Mr. Tom Allardyce.

Mr. Allardyce and his partner, Illya Hendrix, founded their design firm in Los Angeles in 1980. For the past twenty years, they have specialized in residential estates. Their innovative designs for architectural structures, their customized interior surfaces, and their choice of exquisite antique furnishings have earned them numerous awards and published features of their projects both in national and international magazines. Their most recent endeavor has been the creation of their own live of furniture and accessories. Their firm employs a full-time support staff to provide quality craftsmanship for each project.

The firm's international clientele is varied and includes notable names from the entertainment and business industries. They take pride in their ability to incorporate into the design the preferences and individual style of each of their clients. This enables the client to make an easy transition when their home is completed. Mr. Hendrix and Mr. Allardyce travel frequently to Europe with their clients in search of the unusual and fine furnishings and objects to create and complement the classic and timeless style that is their trademark.

It is with this outstanding achievement, Mr. Speaker, that I offer this tribute in honor of Tom and his contribution to the international community of architecture and interior design.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL DIALOGUE IN KAZAKHSTAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last December President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan was in Washington, D.C. for the annual meeting of the U.S.-Kazakhstan Joint Commission. The purpose of these meetings, which are alternately held in the United States and Kazakhstan, is to promote economic and political cooperation between our two countries. Among other things, the U.S. side regularly presses the government of Kazakhstan to improve its human rights record and undertake economic and political reform.

I understand that U.S. officials pressed the Kazakhstani side especially hard this year, because of the sham parliamentary elections held last October, heightened corruption, and an acceleration of abusive action taken against opponents of President Nazarbayev's increasingly repressive government. In an apparent move to blunt U.S. pressure during the upcoming Joint Commission meeting, President Nazarbayev issued a statement on November 4, 1999 indicating his willingness to cooperate with the opposition in Kazakhstan. He also stated he would welcome the return of former Prime Minister Akhezan Kazhegeldin, the exiled leader of the main opposition party.

On November 19, Mr. Kazhegeldin responded to President Nazarbayev by calling for a "national dialogue" to examine ways to advance democracy, economic development and national reconciliation in Kazakhstan. Similar national dialogues have met with success in Poland, South Africa and Nicaragua. Mr. Kazhegeldin pointed out that convening a national dialogue would be an ideal way to initiate cooperation between the opposition and the government.

However, President Nazarbayev has reacted with stony silence to Mr. Kazhegeldin's proposal. Moreover, Mr. Nazarbayev has reneged on a pledge he made in November to ship oil through the proposed Baku-Ceyhan pipeline, and continues to refuse to settle investment disputes with foreign companies that have lost millions of dollars because the government failed to honor its commitments. Mr. Nazarbayev also arranged to have a "kangaroo court" convict an opposition leader for having the temerity to criticize Nazarbayev's government. Finally, and this is very troubling, an investigation and trial have failed to find anyone to blame for the delivery last year of 40 MIG fighter aircraft from Kazakhstan to North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, the Administration needs to stop turning the other cheek every time Mr. Nazarbayev commits an outrage. The cause of freedom and democracy will continue to backslide in Kazakhstan unless the Administration voices its strong support for a national